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|  | A movement from the far left, this “system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party”[[1]](#footnote-1) is best associated with:  a. capitalism  \*b. communism  c. fascism  d. liberalism  e. socialism |
|  | A movement from the far right, this “governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.”[[2]](#footnote-2) is best associated with:  a. capitalism  b. communism  \*c. fascism  d. liberalism  e. socialism |
|  | The Great Depression was not just in the United States, but worldwide. Nations responded with varied solutions from both the left and right, and some in the United States argued for the application of those solutions to the United States as well. To use the definition from *Webster's Encyclopedia Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language,* this "system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party" is best associated with this movement from the far left:  a. capitalism  \*b. communism  c. fascism  d. liberalism  e. socialism |
|  | In the 1920s and 1930s, this nation was fascist and led by Benito Mussolini (*Duce*) It joined in an alliance with another fascist nation in 1935 and attacked Ethiopia in 1935 and Albania in 1939.  a. Germany  \*b. Italy  c. Japan  d. Soviet Union  e. Spain |
|  | In the 1930s, this nation was communist and led by Joseph Stalin. He rose to power with assassination and maintained it with secret police and massive purges of dissidents. Combining nationalism and communism, this nation industrialized and collectivized its farms quickly but at great cost to the people. It had lost territory at the close of World War I, including part of its territory to Poland. Terms associated with this nation in this era are 5 Year Plan, Kremlin, and Comintern (an earlier term but still an issue). Unlike his predecessors since World War I, FDR recognized this nation in 1933.  a. Germany  b. Italy  c. Japan  \*d. Soviet Union  e. Spain |
|  | In the 1930s, this nation was dominated by the military. Military fascism gained and maintained its power by assassination. It had a tradition of emperor worship and of belief in national superiority. It attacked Manchuria in 1931 and began in 1933 to push into China, an invasion that will continue throughout the decade, including the “Rape of Nanking.”  a. Germany  b. Italy  \*c. Japan  d. Soviet Union  e. Spain |
|  | In the 1930s, this nation was led by Adolf Hitler. His early rise to power came in part from paramilitary organizations, such as the Storm Troopers and maintained it with the Gestapo, the secret police. A fascist nation, its economic policies had the continuation of private ownership, but with the state racism is seen in its anti-Semitism and its nationalism in its reoccupation of the Rhineland, its takeover of Austria, and its takeover of the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. Terms associated with this nation in this era are Aryan, *Führer*, *Mein Kampf*, Nazi, swastika, and the Third Reich.  \*a. Germany  b. Italy  c. Japan  d. Soviet Union  e. Spain |

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1. *Webster’s Encyclopedia Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *Webster’s Encyclopedia Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)